

## LANSBURGH &amp; BRO.

420 to 426 7th St.

417 to 425 8th St.

Business Hours: Daily,  
8 A.M. to 5 P.M.;  
Saturdays, 6 P.M.

NOTICE—During the  
summer we will give com-  
plimentary tickets to a Mov-  
ing Picture Theater.

Never Before Such Bargains in  
Our Domestic Department.

75c 81x90

D. M. C. Sheets, 59c

Full double-bed size; 3-inch hem; hand torn;  
hundreds sold during past week; again to the front.  
75c value. Special.

Another invoice of our New  
Sheet, the Beaufort, size 81x90;  
soft, undressed sheeting cotton;  
no seam; three-inch  
hem; torn; 50c  
Special.

36-inch Fine Nainsook Cambric;  
one of the best makes  
without a label; sold  
everywhere at 20c.  
Special.

36-inch Figured Percales;  
the soft finish French designs  
in high colors; 15c value.  
For one day, special.

36-inch Fine Nainsook Cambric;  
one of the best makes  
without a label; sold  
everywhere at 20c.  
Special.

36-inch Fruit of the  
Loom Bleach Cotton;  
for one day, 12 1/2c value.  
Special.

36-inch Fine Nainsook Cambric;  
one of the best makes  
without a label; sold  
everywhere at 20c.  
Special.

81x90 S. A. C. Sheet; same as  
Salem; 3-inch hem; dou-  
ble-bed size; 10c value.  
At 5c. Special.

36-inch Fine Nainsook Cambric;  
one of the best makes  
without a label; sold  
everywhere at 20c.  
Special.

A full line of Beaufort Pillow  
Cases; 3-inch hem, round-thread cotton;  
12 1/2c value. Special.

36-inch Fine Nainsook Cambric;  
one of the best makes  
without a label; sold  
everywhere at 20c.  
Special.

Don't Fail to Visit Our Ready-  
to-Wear Department.

## Women's Wash Skirts, \$1.19

Worth up to \$7.50, at \$1.19  
Women's Wash Skirts, of linen, rep and cotton cloth,  
in white and colors. Skirts worth up to \$7.50.  
Special.

Women's White Wash Skirts, of cotton  
cloth and crash. Worth \$6.00. Special.

Children's Reefers, of fancy worsteds, in check and  
stripe effects; sizes 6 to 14. Worth \$5.00. Special.

Women's Lingerie Princess Dresses, in pink, light blue  
and white; lace and embroidery trimmed.  
Worth \$10.00. Special.

Women's Pongee and Cloth-of-Gold Long Coats; suit-  
able for dress, automobiling and touring—

Those worth \$15.00, special. \$6.50  
Those worth \$19.50, special. \$7.50  
Those worth \$22.50, special. \$8.50  
Those worth \$27.50 and \$29.50, special. \$9.50

## 25c Pongee and 17c

29c Poplin . . . . . 17c  
28 inches wide; fine grades; permanent silk finish;  
made of finest Sea Island cotton; in the following colors:  
Cream, lavender, champagne, pink, blue, light green, co-  
penhagen, purple, catwaba, navy, leather, red, smoke,  
brown, black and white.

50c Black Sicilian, 39c Yard  
50c Black Nun's Veiling, 39c Yard

44-inch Mohair Sicilian, with a  
bright luster and permanent finish;  
the quality that we guarantee in  
a beautiful cowl-neck.  
To go at our special price,  
per yard. 39c

All-wool Nun's Veiling in an ideal  
black; the very thing you want for  
a light-weight dress or a separate  
skirt for summer wear, as it makes  
up nice and cool; 50c value.  
To go at the special price,  
per yard. 39c

## BY BICYCLE TO BOSTON.

POLICEMEN HOLMES AND RUSSELL TAKING A LONG RIDE.

RECORD-MAKING BICYCLE RIDE

WASHINGTON POLICEMEN OUT  
ON SELF-IMPOSED TASK.

Expect to Cover One Hundred Miles  
a Day Between This City  
and Boston.

With the intention of establishing a  
record by covering 100 miles a day on  
bicycles between this city and Boston,  
"Paddy" Holmes of the first precinct and  
Howard Russell of the fourth precinct,  
two of the best known bicycle policemen  
of the local force, are now on the road.  
The riders reached Elkton, Md., yes-

terday morning, having covered ninety-  
eight miles the first day. Through  
information received by a friend in this  
city both of the officers were feeling no  
ill effects from their long ride and are  
enjoying the trip immensely. They ex-  
pect to reach Boston next Monday morn-  
ing, and after remaining one day in  
"Beantown" will start on the return trip  
to this city.

On the way home they will stop one  
day in New York and visit Coney Island  
and other points of interest. Stops are  
to be made in Philadelphia, Wilmington  
and Baltimore and several of the smaller  
towns along the route. The riders are  
similarly dressed, in soft shirts, black  
bow ties, caps and light bicycle trousers.  
They carried no baggage except their  
coats, which were strapped on their  
wheels. They rode the bicycles which  
they daily pedal about the streets of  
Washington on the alert for fast drivers  
of teams and automobiles.

Persia Changes Shah's Tutor.

TEHERAN, August 22.—The Persian  
government has dismissed Gen. Spinkoff,  
the Russian tutor of Ahmed Mirza, the  
young Persian shah, and has appointed  
Hedjassan, a learned native, to teach  
the shah political science.

One Thing Lacking.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.  
Georgia claims to have a negro who is  
121 years old, but we don't believe he is  
authentic. He doesn't claim to have  
ever been Washington's body servant.

Rumored Lutheran Churches  
Are to Combine.

## BEGAN BY CHANCE REMARK

Matter Not Seriously Considered by  
Either Congregation.

## MEMBER OF COUNCIL EXPLAINS

Question Has Not Come Before  
Luther Place or St. Paul's Official  
Bodies, He Declares.

Two Lutheran churches met a few  
days ago. One is a member of the Luther  
Place Memorial Church, on Thomas Cir-  
cle, and the other is affiliated with St.  
Paul's, at 11th and H streets and is a mem-  
ber of the Lutheran church on 11th and  
H streets. During their conversation the  
Luther Place churchman remarked: "I  
think it would be a splendid idea to  
combine our congregations." The other  
was pleased with the idea. Nothing  
further was done in the matter.

That conversation, it is declared, is  
the basis for reports that the two con-  
gregations are to unite.

A member of the Luther Place Church  
council today denied that the matter has  
been considered at all seriously.

"So far as the Memorial Church is  
concerned," he said, "there is no sub-  
stantial ground for the report. The  
matter has never been considered by the  
council or by members of our congrega-  
tion. It has not even been thought of by  
any one, except as it was suggested to  
one or two members of the church, and  
even that was in the general way it has  
not been discussed by Memorial interests.

Any statement representing that even  
tentative plans have been made is totally  
untrue. No one has any knowledge of  
what the attitude of the congrega-  
tion might be, for the simple reason  
that no one has even attempted to find  
out its view on the subject.

No Formal Action Taken.

"As for saying even that the council  
would be willing to recommend such a  
step, that is a presumption and nothing  
more. As a member of the council, I,  
myself, do not know what the attitude  
of a single member of that body is or  
would be. I have not given it serious  
consideration myself.

"The facts in the case are simply these:  
The only thing that has been done was  
for one member of St. Paul's to sug-  
gest to a member of Memorial that such  
a movement might be one worthy of con-  
sideration. That many members of St.  
Paul's have thought about it may be true.  
But the vestry and the people of St. Paul's  
have been so intent upon solving the  
problems of immediate interest that they  
have given no thought whatever to the  
subject of consolidation. There was an  
era of new prosperity and new usefulness  
is down upon the Memorial Church is  
the basis of all its members. The prob-  
lems that have occupied the attention  
of the congregation are solving them-  
selves. The finances of the church are in  
excellent shape, although there was a  
\$1,000 raised during the last synodical  
year, which ended last October, and it  
was a year of marvelous prosperity to  
the church, the church was closed on  
Sunday, since February 1, have been  
gratifying. Indeed, during the months of  
April to July, inclusive, of this year, the  
collections exceeded those of the same  
period last year.

Other Matters to Settle.

"Everything else will be finally settled  
before we can give any thought to con-  
solidation. The people of the Memorial  
Church have a warm affection for those  
of St. Paul's, and the two organizations  
might be able to merge their interests.  
But no one can give any thought to  
the people of the Memorial toward such  
a merger may be if the subject ever  
comes before them. The whole thing is  
for the future to determine. It seems  
to me to be unfortunate that the news-  
papers will say that tentative plans have  
been made, when as a matter of fact the  
only thing that has been done is for  
one man to suggest to another to think  
about it. I repeat that the question is  
not and has never been a burning one,  
and that it will not be considered, if at  
all, until after every other problem is out  
of the way."

The late Rev. Dr. John George Butler  
was formerly pastor of St. Paul's. He  
became the pastor there in 1849 and twenty-  
five years later organized the Luther  
Place church, of which he remained pastor  
until his death several weeks ago.

Rev. L. C. Douglas of Lancaster, Ohio,  
preached at the Luther Place Memorial  
Church yesterday morning.

## WORLD-MECHANISM OF WHEAT.

More Grain and More Efficient Or-  
ganization of Agencies Needed.

From Harper's Weekly.

London has no elevators, and never  
has had, although it buys more wheat  
than any other city. It has six million  
mouths to feed, so that the grain is  
devoured as fast as it arrives. To get  
bread to London would take the entire  
crop of Indiana or Siberia. Neither are  
there any elevators of an importance in  
Paris, Berlin or Antwerp. Whatever  
wheat arrives at these cities is either  
hurried to the mill or reshipped. Wheat  
is too precious in Europe to be stored  
for a year or for two years, as may be  
seen in Minnesota. Rotterdam has one  
elevator only, and of moderate size.  
Neither Odessa nor Sulina has any of  
large proportions. For the reason that  
Odessa the labor unions have an un-  
conquerable prejudice against elevators,  
and in Sulina the grain is held only a  
short time, and then forwarded else-  
where. This Sulina, as a glance at the  
map of Europe will show, is the loneliest  
of all the wheat cities. It stands on a  
heap of gravel at the mouth of the  
Danube—an oasis of human life in a vast  
marshy wilderness. The children born  
there have never seen a railway. But  
1,400 ships leave the stone docks of Sulina  
every year laden with enough wheat to  
feed London, Paris and Berlin. To find  
the exact reverse of Sulina, we need not  
go to Buenos Ayres—the premier wheat city  
of South America and the gayest of them  
all. Built up by a mechanism of the  
cable dispatch, the city is a model of  
order and now depending mainly upon  
this superb city has now become the top-  
most pinnacle of South American luxury  
and refinement. It has several new  
elevators, erected by the railway com-  
panies.

For every eighteen thousand pounds of  
wheat that goes to the city, there will  
go back to the farmer one pound of gold.  
For every loaf of bread upon a London-  
er's table, there will go a cent and a  
half to the man who reaped it. And so,  
the sale of every wheat crop means  
that the gold will come throbbing out  
into the world, and the wheat will be  
back and forth nourish the whole body  
of the nation.

More wheat and a more efficient orga-  
nization of wheat agencies—that is the  
program of the future. Already one un-  
successful effort has been made to hold  
an international wheat congress, and the  
second attempt may end more happily.  
Now that the world has become so small  
and the cable dispatch has completely  
around it in twelve minutes; now that  
there are forty-four nations united by  
the Hague conferences and fifty-eight by  
the Pan-American congresses, it is not  
grown to be so expensive that one can-  
non shot may cost as much as a college  
education. The wheat mechanism of the  
world is a first-class university. It is quite  
probable that the march of co-operation  
will continue until there is a congress  
and a central headquarters of wheat, and  
which will represent nothing less than  
an international fellowship of the wheat.

Boss—When you told that new clerk  
that he'd have to bump himself if he  
expected to hold his job, how did he take  
it?

Department Manager—He got his back  
up right away.—Chicago Tribune.

## SICK DAY FOR BABIES

Plans Being Pushed for Free  
Hospital Ship.

ESTIMATED COST, \$6,000

Houseboat to Accommodate Ninety  
Patients Being Planned.

BOSTON'S FLOATING HOSPITAL  
Has Been in Operation for Sixteen  
Years and Has Saved Many  
Hundreds of Lives.

To provide a floating hospital for sick  
babies of the poor of the National Capital  
is the object of a movement inaugu-  
rated by Dr. J. Blair Spencer, a local  
physician. Several persons of the Treas-  
ury Department have expressed their  
charitably inclined have expressed their  
interest in the project and their willing-  
ness to aid the movement; and it is the  
hope of the prime mover and his associ-  
ates that so much progress will have  
been made by fall that the floating baby  
hospital will be assured for next summer.

For the purchase of a houseboat with  
its own power, and to outfit it as a hos-  
pital for thirty regular patients and sixty  
day patients, it is estimated \$6,000 will  
be required. About \$5,000 of that amount  
would be used in the purchase of the  
boat and the installation of proper prop-  
elling machinery. The remainder would  
be necessary for the purely hospital  
equipment, including cots, medical sup-  
plies and other necessary articles for  
making the patients comfortable and for  
curing them of the diseases from which  
they are suffering.

High Infant Mortality.

The operation of a floating hospital,  
which would make daily trips down the  
Potomac river, is believed to be one of  
the best ways of preserving the lives of  
babies of the poor during the hot  
months of the year. The heat has de-  
manded a heavy toll among the infants  
in Washington homes this summer. Up  
to August 8, according to statistics  
given by the local health depart-  
ment, 126 babies died this summer from  
diseases directly due to the intense  
heat and the inability of the poor to  
secure proper protection of their in-  
fants from the effects of the high tem-  
perature by giving them proper food  
and plenty of fresh air.

While provision would be made on  
the hospital ship mainly for babies who  
must be treated for several days be-  
fore their strength is regained, there  
also would be arrangements to use the  
boat to provide outings for the children  
of the poor. Every day a limited num-  
ber probably taken on the trip down the  
river and back. The nurses on the  
ship could have charge of the young-  
sters, and from time to time, it is be-  
lieved, will prove an immense boon to  
the children of the city who have few  
opportunities to get out of the narrow  
alleys or off the dusty city streets.

The Boston Hospital Ship.

The hospital ship for Washington, ac-  
cording to Dr. Spencer, will be similar to  
that maintained for the poor babies of  
Boston. Dr. Spencer was associated with  
Dr. John Lovett Morse, the superintendent  
of the Floating Babies' Hospital at the  
Hub, and knows the details of its  
operation. The boat there leaves its pier  
in the city every morning at 10 o'clock,  
spends the day on the bay in slowly mov-  
ing across its cool surface, and returns to  
the pier at 4:30 p.m. In the summer of  
1908 a thousand patients were treated  
in the hospital, and some of the children  
were suffering from the severest of dis-  
eases. The day patients numbered 941.

The Boston Floating Hospital has been  
operated for sixteen years, and it is run  
on a larger scale than the hospital at  
Washington would be, at least for the  
present.

"The results that accrue each season  
are so far reaching and widespread that  
it is impossible to set them down in  
round numbers," says a statement sent  
out by the Boston hospital and received  
at the District health department. "Hun-  
dreds of children who are born in dis-  
eased and dependent on the state are es-  
tablished in health through this summer  
campaign. Hundreds of mothers who are  
and mothers by scores are taught simple  
laws of health and hygiene, which make  
them better mothers, therefore of more  
value to the community."

Training for Nurses.

"The nurses, who come from all over  
the United States to receive the training  
and instruction in the care of the young,  
which is acknowledged unequalled, go  
back in the fall to various posts of duty  
with experience that is invaluable in  
nursing sick children, whether it be the  
offspring of a millionaire or babies just  
as those who have been trained at the  
Boston Floating Hospital does its utmost to coax to  
health."

You only have to see the long line  
of mothers with their children in their  
arms, eagerly pushing forward to the examina-  
tion tables on a hot summer morning long  
before sailing time to have its need in-  
deedly impressed, or to see them disem-  
bark in the late afternoon with the droop-  
ing, pallid baby of the morning, a changed  
creature, to be convinced that the hospi-  
tal does not, it is true, often see the type  
of baby that you are accustomed to in  
your home or neighborhood, though never  
far from the heart of the city. But it is a  
child of the tenement and untoward en-  
vironment who benefits most by this heal-  
ing clarity, and it is all the more blessed  
and desirable because it is so conscient-  
iously confined to the poor."

Evolution.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Evolution is nothing more or less than  
the mainspring of the universe. Grand  
in its simplicity, it is the one fundamen-  
tal fact on which all we know depends. From  
its influence nothing escapes. The nebula  
has fashioned everything, from the inani-  
mate to man. To appreciate it is to recognize  
that the universe was not made from  
without, but grew to be what it is from  
within. A mechanism of the cosmos, as  
it is, the cosmos is an organism that in-  
cludes both you and me.

In view of the simplicity, the universal-  
ity, the importance of the fact, the sur-  
prising thing is that it should have es-  
caped most men's recognition so long.  
For we find through the ages realized  
only by the master minds. Considering  
that man stands confronted by instances  
of it from his cradle to his grave, one  
is tempted to believe that the sole ob-  
ject exempt from its working, the one  
thing incapable of intelligent advance,  
is the mind of man himself. Certainly  
his self-bestowed title of "homo sapiens"  
can be only by a brief, a hoped-for honor  
to which so far he has but caricaturedly  
attained. No mechanism of the cosmos  
is his most marked trait, or he would  
surely have suspected the sarcasm of  
his scientific name. Yet, considered from  
the standpoint of evolution, the situation  
is perhaps all one could expect. Trial  
and error must needs have taken long  
to get him where he is.

The General Rule.

From Puck.

"The man who is waiting for some-  
thing to turn up—"

"Usually has his eyes fixed on his  
toes!"

"English is a funny language, after all,  
isn't it?"

"Why so?"

"Him—More! I had to borrow the price  
of this bunch of violets!—Cleveland  
Leader.

## PHRASE CAUSES DOUBT

Law Relating to High School  
Teachers' Salaries.

AUDITOR RAISES QUESTION

Query Whether or Not Compensa-  
tion Is to Be Increased.

"Hereafter Employed" the Key to  
Puzzle Which Vexes the Dis-  
trict Authorities.

Whether or not a way is paved for in-  
creases in salary for several scores of  
teachers in local high, manual training  
and normal schools by a recent decision  
of the controller of the Treasury De-  
partment in two specific cases is the  
question which District Auditor Alonzo  
Tweddale has raised.

Both the controller and the District  
courts have been asked to interpret the  
meaning and effect of an amendment to  
the school act in which longevity pay for  
the teachers in local public schools is  
provided. The amendment, about which  
so much controversy has arisen, pro-  
vides:

"That teachers hereafter employed in  
normal, high and manual training schools  
may be placed in group A, class 6, and  
receive their longevity increase according  
to their number of years of experience in  
teaching in accredited normal, high or  
manual training schools."

The question is whether the effect of this  
amendment hinges around the interpreta-  
tion of the words "hereafter employed."

Submitted to Controller.

Shortly after this new provision went  
into effect District Auditor Tweddale sub-  
mitted a general question to Controller  
Tracewell regarding its effect as follows:

Whether the words "hereafter employ-  
ed" contained in the provision of the Dis-  
trict act approved May 26, 1908, here-  
after referred to, relates to teachers  
hereafter appointed and employed, who  
were not at the time of the passage of  
the act connected with the Washington  
public school service, or should the words  
referred to be given a broader meaning,  
so as to include the teachers in the nor-  
mal and manual training schools at the  
time of the passage of the act who will  
consequently be employed hereafter,

as well as the teachers in the graded  
schools, who may, from time to time, be  
promoted into class six, group A (which  
includes the teachers in high, manual  
training and normal schools) and who  
have had experience in teaching accord-  
ing to normal, high and manual training  
schools.

In answer to this general question, the  
controller said, after an analysis of the  
law:

"It would follow, therefore, that a  
teacher who had been appointed and as-  
signed to group A, class six, in the proba-  
tionary class, prior to the passage of the  
act of May 26, 1908, (the amendment  
in question), and who became a perma-  
nent employee in group A, class six, after  
the passage of said act under the pro-  
vision of the act of May 26, 1908, (the  
organic act), would not be entitled to re-  
ceive the longevity increase of pay pro-  
vided in the act of May 26, 1908, unless  
the teacher was first separated from the  
school service prior to the passage of the  
act of May 26, 1908, and appointed or  
re-employed as a new teacher after its  
passage."

"The second part (of the question)  
must be answered in the negative, for  
the reason that the act of May 26, 1908,  
prospectively and the act of employment re-  
ferred to must be in future, and as these  
old teachers have been appointed and as-  
signed to group A, class six, prior to the  
passage of the act of May 26, 1908, they  
do not come within the act of May 26,  
1908, does not apply to them. If this  
works a discrimination against the old  
teachers, it is a discrimination on the part  
of Congress which I have no author-  
ity to correct."

This decision seemed to bar the old  
teachers or even the probationary teach-  
ers in the local schools from any benefits  
under the amendment.

Decision of the Court.

The question, however, was raised in  
the District Supreme Court by a suit filed  
by one of the teachers affected by this  
ruling. The result of the decision of  
Judge Stafford was to allow the old  
teachers to benefit by the amendment.  
He held that the words "hereafter em-  
ployed" applied not only to teachers  
hereafter appointed, but to teachers here-  
after continued in the service and there-  
fore to the teachers in question. This case  
was appealed to the Court of Appeals  
and its decision has not yet been an-  
nounced.

The effect of the amendment was again  
brought under discussion when the ques-  
tion came up as to what salaries the  
old teachers should be paid. The ques-  
tioning principal, and W. T. S. Jack-  
son, former principal of the M Street  
High School, both of whom were reduced  
or re-employed as a new teacher after its  
passage.

The controller and the District auditor  
have agreed that the question is properly  
submitted to the court.

"The question which arises in these  
cases is whether Mr. Bailey and Mr.  
Jackson, who were appointed teachers in  
the M Street High School, are entitled  
to longevity pay in said school according  
to their number of years of experience in  
teaching in the local schools, or whether  
schools, as certified by the superintendent  
of public schools, or whether under the  
decision of the controller dated August  
27, 1907, they should be classified as teach-  
ers reduced to a lower class having a  
lower range of salary, and be allowed  
only the minimum salary of group A,  
class six."

Minimum Salary Only.

The decision of August 27, 1907, to  
which reference is made in this ques-  
tion, was to the effect "that where a  
head of department or teacher is reduced  
to a lower class, unless otherwise pro-  
vided by law, he can be allowed only  
the minimum salary in that class, all  
other salaries therein representing in-  
crease of pay for length of service."

In deciding the specific cases of Messrs.  
Bailey and Jackson, Controller Tracewell  
says in a decision received by the  
District Commissioners today:

"For the purposes of this decision I  
think it fair to hold that in order to  
make the reduction specified above it  
was necessary to retire the persons named  
from the positions formerly held by  
them and to reappoint them to their new  
positions. The fact that both the re-  
tirement and appointment were simul-  
taneous would not make the operation  
any the less than two independent acts.  
This being the case, I think it may  
be held that both Mr. Bailey and Mr.  
Jackson were appointed (employed) as  
teachers in the M Street High School  
before the act of May 26, 1908, supra,  
would give them the benefit of former  
service rendered before the passage of  
the organic act of June 20, 1906."

The law of May 26, 1908, would seem  
to have for its purpose, in part at least,  
to mitigate the severity mentioned by me  
in the decision of 1907, and to have other-  
wise provided by law for said mitigation.  
Messrs. Bailey and Jackson have both  
had more than ten years' experience in  
teaching in Washington high school and  
if the board of education finds said school

## HOUSE &amp; HERRMANN.

Closing-Out Prices  
on Porch Chairs, Settees,  
Couch Hammocks.

It will pay you to invest for next summer at  
these sacrifice prices. All our furniture is of  
the best make and will last for years.

Porch Chairs, Settees and Couch Hammocks

A very comfortable and strongly  
made Gliding Settee, one of the best  
in construction and ease of motion.  
Has sold regularly all  
season for \$15. Our  
August sacrifice price—

Hickory Porch Rock-  
ers, Regular price,  
\$10.00. Sale price,  
\$9.85

Green and Red  
Painted Porch Rock-  
ers, Regular price, \$6.  
Sacrifice price, \$5.95

Heavy Lawn Settees, painted all  
over, 4-ft. size. Sold during the  
season for \$10.00. At our special  
sacrifice price it will  
pay you to buy one for  
next season. Only—

Natural-finish Square  
Porch Rockers, Regu-  
lar price, \$4.00. Special  
price, \$3.95

Mission Style Hammocks; wood  
frame, with National spring bottom,  
complete with pad; green denim cov-  
ering; head and foot adjustable.  
Regular price, \$5.00.  
Special reduced price—

\$5.50 Couch Ham-  
mocks; fancy figured  
covering; head mat-  
erial. Reduced to—